

# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

## FIELD NOTES.

The continued prevalence of a rainy season that would do honor to any tropical climate, and which, however delightful it may have been for ducks, was anything but pleasant or profitable to anti-slavery lecturers. So long as the moon gave even a small amount of light, we were able to do something in the way of meetings; but when, in addition to rainy weather, and roads with an unfathomable depth of mud, there was added evenings as dark as the darkness of Egypt, we felt that a short recess would be advisable, and the more so, as the Christmas holidays, and the Anti-Slavery Fair very much absorbed the attention of the people.

After attending the Fair, we went to

NORTH BENTON, where we held meetings on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Dec. 27th and 28th. We had a full experience of the terrible condition of the roads, and by the time we had measured the depth of the mud for ten miles or more, we came to the very reasonable conclusion that none but ourselves would be at the meeting house, seeing that it stood a mile or so from the village. But we were mistaken, for there came quite an audience of men, women, and children, who all gave us very good attention. I can say of the children there, what can seldom be said of those whom we meet at other places, that their behavior in public gave evidence that they had been instructed at home to respect the rights of others, and taught the impropriety of making any noise or disturbance in meetings which they might attend.

At the close of our first meeting, a vote was taken as to whether it was desirable to remain another evening, and the people thus indicating their wish to have us stay, we did so.

## POSITION OF THE FREE PRESBYTERIANS.

At the close of our second meeting, a member of the Free Presbyterian Church volunteered some information in regard to its position. It was originally composed of seceders from the old Presbyterian Church of those who had become sickened by the commingling of the slave's blood with the wine of the communion, and who felt that they could no longer fraternize with slaveholders in the Church, and with the faint hope of converting them, and purifying the religious body in whose membership they stood. They withdrew and organized a Presbyterian Church which is ecclesiastically free from the support of slavery, as are the Wesleyan, Free Will Baptists, Quakers, &c., but it is not politically clear, as are the Old School Covenanters, though we were told it does not permit its members to vote for slaveholders, or for pro-slavery men.

The Free Presbyterian Church is a Temperance organization; and also records its testimony against secret, oath-bound societies. This latter testimony was spoken of at some length, for the speaker believed that much of the strength of slavery was drawn from the lodges of Masons, and the halls of the Odd Fellows.

The Church further holds that offensive wars are anti-Christian. As it has no condemnation to utter against defensive war, its testimony leaves open a door about wide enough for all wars to pass through, for it would puzzle any of the members of that Church to find a war whose promoters did not declare it to be one of defense. The war of this country with Mexico was a war of defense; and the same would be said of any war this nation might wage with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba, or with Central America for Nicaragua. At the close of our friend's remarks I asked him whether their members were not rather inconsistent in giving the United States Senate the authority and power to declare war, whether offensive, or defensive.

## NO MEETINGS AT BERLIN.

The friends at Berlin were to communicate with us at Benton, provided they could procure a house for our occupancy, not hearing from them, we concluded their efforts had been unsuccessful. Although the people of Berlin have probably made some advancement in civilization and Christianity since they placed tar and feathers in unpleasant relations to the body of the Bugle's editor, I suspect they have not yet fully grown into the standard of intellectual and moral perfection, for it was reported to us that a teacher at that place, hearing that a couple of Dissenters wished to lecture in the town, declared that we ought not to be heard, and that we ought to be hung. As the opinions of the person in question have not yet crystallized into Ohio law, we shall probably go nothing for some time longer, in which event, my next field notes, I trust will record a material improvement in the weather, and the holding of more meetings.

On the first day of the year our company again started, having been increased by

A VALUABLE RECRUIT. Our proposed course of travel not lying parallel with any railroad, nor being near any other route of public conveyance, and pedestrianism, being, in our estimation, rather below par when obliged to carry packages of books and tracts in addition to our wearing apparel, we resolved to adopt the eque-pedestrian mode of travel, and issued forth in search of adventures with a force both of horse and foot. We have thus far found "Pet" which is the name of the horse—a most valuable auxiliary, and one who is doing a far better anti-slavery work than are many of the bipeds with whom we come in contact.

OUR PLAN OF TRAVEL is that which is sometimes known as the "Ride and Tie" system, but with the tie omitted. To satisfy curiosity perhaps I had better give a brief description of our appearance when about to take up the line of march. Picture then, if you please, Pet standing saddled and bridled ready for a start. The quiet glances of her eye seem to say, "I had much rather be at home eating oats, but if it is my duty to go on an anti-slavery campaign, I'm not the one to flinch." Across her saddle hangs a pair of old fashioned saddle-bags, which are destined to their utmost capacity by the amount of anti-slavery ammunition with which they are crowded, and buckled on behind, is a round valise containing a portion of our private property. Mr. Howland and self take turns in riding, and while one is fixing himself in the saddle, the other straps a large and well filled carpet-bag across his shoulder, and the word is given, "Forward, march!"

## THE MERITS OF RIDE AND TIE.

This plan of travel has its advantages, to be sure, or we would not have adopted it; and its disadvantages also, for you know that no human invention is entirely perfect. It promotes independence, for we go when it suits us, and do not have to obey the Locomotive's whistle. It is economical in its workings, costing the society far less for our traveling expenses than would any other mode. It furnishes a healthful exercise which pulls not

by its sameness—when we are tired of riding, we walk, when tired of walking, we ride. When the weather is unpleasantly cold, or the rain falling with unusual diligence, or the roads very muddy, or frozen up very rough, we then all three experience some of the disadvantages of Ride and Tie.

## McCAN'S SCHOOL HOUSE.

On Saturday and Monday evenings, January 1st and 3rd, we were at McCAN's school-house, in the Whinery neighborhood, and lectured to those who were not too much engaged in the festivities of the New Year to attend. A portion of the audience we thought might behave with a greater degree of propriety, but as the annoyance that came from them was more a result of thoughtlessness, than a desire to disturb others, they will probably learn to behave better in time.

At our first meeting some objections were raised by Sampson King, whose opposition did not strike us as so strong and mighty in fact, as it is in name. "The fact of the truth is"—to quote his own language—he was all for compromise. He could not see that there was anything to choose from in this world better than lesser evils, or little evils—whether he will be himself chosen in the world to come be the little or big one—if either—is perhaps as yet an unsettled question.

On the second evening we had to deal with a very weak defender of slavery, whose position was at once so wicked and so absurd, that his friends excused him on the ground that he was not expressing his real sentiments—preferring to give him credit for humanity, rather than for truthfulness.

## YOTAW'S SCHOOL HOUSE.

On Sunday forenoon and evening, the 2nd, we lectured to appreciative audiences in the above named place. Among those who came to hear us was quite a sprinkling of young Orthodox Quakers to whom anti-slavery preaching was a new revelation of the truth. Application had been made for the use of the New Garden meeting-house, which is at present occupied by both the Gurney and Wilbur branches—the former gave their consent as did also a majority of the Wilburs. This is certainly an evidence of progress on their part, and I should like very much to lecture in an Orthodox Quaker meeting-house, if only for the novelty of the thing. It would be as great a treat as was the invitation I once received from an Old School Presbyterian clergyman in Pennsylvania to preach for him, and his publicly expressed thanks, after I had given to his congregation anti-slavery doctrines of the strongest kind.

## STRATTON'S SCHOOL HOUSE.

On Tuesday evening, the 4th, we held a meeting in a school-house near Stratton's mill. There were some present who could appreciate what we said, but a large portion of the assembly were either utterly indifferent to the subject, or else unable to comprehend us, and unwilling that others should listen to what we had to say. It is to be hoped that the Dog-in-the-manger spirit so many of them displayed, may give place to enough self-respect to lead them to respect the rights of others.

We expected to hold a second meeting there on Wednesday evening, but as the house was to be occupied by a literary society at that time, we were unable to do so. We should have attended the literary and probably have participated in its discussion, had we not been somewhat unfavorably impressed on the evening of our meeting as to the mental and moral caliber of some of those who were likely to meet on that occasion. B. S. J.

BUTLER Tn., Jan. 5th, 1859.

## MEETINGS AT LYNCHBURGH.

GREEN HILL, O., Jan. 12th 1859.

Dear MARCUS: We had the pleasure on Saturday Evening last of welcoming to our home, those tried and faithful agents of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, B. S. Jones and J. A. Howland. They had made an appointment the week previous to hold meetings on Saturday evenings and Sunday last at Lynchburgh, in this vicinity.

Although the weather was very unfavorable, they found quite a goodly number of persons awaiting their presence, in the Town Hall. The evening meeting was devoted to the consideration of the Constitutional question, and our relations to the Government, both speakers treating the subject with their usual ability, which all who have heard can testify is considerable.

They held two meetings on Sunday, the audience increasing to the last, both in number and interest, notwithstanding the severely cold weather. B. S. Jones made one of his characteristic speeches, on the moral and political aspects of the cause, and was followed by J. A. Howland, who gave us one of the most practical, effective, and impressive sermons to which I have ever had the pleasure of listening, contrasting the "pure and undefiled" religion which Christ taught and practiced, with the base and counterfeit religion of the slave-holding churches of this land. Sunday evening the same subjects were discussed at considerable length by both speakers, in the course of which the pro-slavery churches, the "American Tract Society," the "Sunday School Union," and American Board of Foreign Missions, were pretty thoroughly exposed and denounced, for their complicity with the vile system and their refusal to publish any thing against it. The audience were very attentive, and appeared to be much interested, and I trust much good will ultimately be the result of the meetings. There were quite a number of Tracts distributed, which were seized upon with avidity, and will no doubt be read, and exert a good influence. Our friends left us on Monday evening in good spirits to pursue their toilsome Mission, in which we most heartily wish them God speed.

Yours Truly,

G. S. BENTLEY.

## OUR MODERN WASHINGTON.

—We find the following in the papers of this week:

"While patiently waiting for the remaining two hundred and odd thousand dollars balance of the purchase money for the 'bones' of the Father of his country, which the ladies are diligently collecting, John A. Washington is 'turning a penny' by peddling canes manufactured from timber of which he is stripping the miserable acres designated the Mount Vernon estate. It seems, also, that the Washington who sells his dead ancestor's bones, also deals to a greater or less extent in living bones and muscles, and is ready to show and exhibit the latter for the inspection and examination of his customers."

Here is an advertisement in due form:

**NEGROES FOR HIRE.—FIVE WOMEN AND GIRLS AND TWO BOYS.**—Among the women are Cooke and House Servants. Apply, personally, to the undersigned, on Monday and Tuesday, the 27th and 28th of December, at Mount Vernon, where the negroes can be seen and examined. JOHN A. WASHINGTON, Mount Vernon, Dec. 21st.

## Miscellaneous Summary.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Jan. 10.—Mr. Sidel of Louisiana, introduced a bill making appropriation to facilitate the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, by negotiation. The bill says that, Whereas, The Island of Cuba, in geography, possesses a commanding influence over the large and annually increasing trade both foreign and coastwise, of the Mississippi valley; Whereas, The Island, in its Colonial condition, must continue a source of injury and annoyance, endangering the friendly relation between Spain and the United States, by the aggressions of its local authority upon American commerce and citizens, for which ready redress can only be had by circuitous demands on Spain; and Whereas, In the opinion of Congress, and in accordance with the views of the President, as the least means of settling existing, and removing future difficulties, it is expedient that negotiations for the purchase of the Island should be renewed; and, therefore, that \$80,000 be placed in the President's hands for expenditures, either from the cash in the Treasury, or be borrowed on five per cent bonds of a thousand dollars each, redeemable from twelve to twenty years.

Jan. 11.—The Mexican and Central American Colonization Association have added Arizona to their plan of settlement. It is understood to be supported by prominent Southern and New Yorkers. The Association have already purchased certain grants, and are negotiating for others in Arizona. Gen. Hensington, as chief engineer, will probably, during the ensuing spring and summer, take out a large body of men.

The first resolution reported to the Senate today by Mr. Mason, for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reiterates that by reason of the distracted and revolutionary condition of Mexico, in certain of the States of Central America, and occasionally of those in South America, the lives and property of American citizens are exposed to lawless violence or otherwise placed in peril; all redress in the usual diplomatic form being in vain, and it being the indisputable duty of government to protect the lives and property of our citizens against lawless violence, it is proposed to authorize the President to use the military and naval forces and interpose in such cases when he may deem necessary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The following are the principal provisions of Senator Sewall's Slave Trade bill, amending the existing acts: It authorizes the Government to hire two steamers to be manned and equipped, and considered as vessels of the navy, to be employed to cruise on the coast of Africa, and to receive and detain on board, wherever the President may judge it expedient, being made to carry on the slave trade. Any State may pass laws prohibiting the foreign African slave trade to be carried on within its limits. No ship shall sail for the African coast, without a clearance from the United States District Attorney, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate the ports where an American Consul shall reside, and where only commerce can be carried on; it repeals all incompatible acts, and appropriates \$1,000,000 for expenses.

Jan. 15.—In the House Mr. Giddings gave notice of an amendment to abolish the traffic in slaves, to which this country, in a treaty with Great Britain in 1814, is committed. Will gentlemen concur in the traffic in human flesh and involve the nation in the guilt of piracy?

Mr. Smith of Va.—What do you think of the coolie trade and French traffic in Africa? Mr. Giddings—I think it as bad as the coastwise slave trade. If it was to sell the gentleman and his wife and children, I should object. [Laughter.] Mr. Smith suggested whether it would not be as well to comment on the interesting fact that 35 vessels in the free States and only 5 in the south are engaged in the slave trade, before he undertakes to reform the morals of the South.

Mr. Giddings—I would as soon lay my hand on the northern as the southern pirate. I am not sectional in my views. [Laughter.]

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Giddings said that if he should be nominated for Governor of Ohio he would make a straight issue with the Democratic party. He wished to know from his colleagues, Mr. Cox whether the latter's party was for or against the slave trade.

Mr. Cox arose to pay his respects to his colleague for a few moments. A crowd gathered round him. He said Mr. Giddings knew that the Democratic members of the former session voted that it was inexpedient and unjust to restore the African slave trade, and that the Democratic party, north and south, was opposed to it.

Mr. Giddings remarked that he had alluded to the coastwise slave trade.

Mr. Cox resumed: He said that Mr. Giddings had undertaken to place Democrats in a false position, and inculcate the idea that the Democratic party was pro-slavery, when he knew that neither pro nor anti-slavery, but places itself on the doctrine of leaving the people to regulate the matter as they may think proper. He hoped that his colleague may be nominated for the Governorship of Ohio, and when the question is over, the latter would be left to ponder over the result and vindicate with Aristides: "I yield to popular opinion in every thing, even when the people drive me into exile." [Laughter.] His colleague made negro equity in his speech the other day, but in his printed speech modified his language.

Mr. Giddings remarked that his colleague misunderstood him.

Mr. Cox—Are you in favor of the negroes in Ohio voting?

Mr. Giddings—I expressed no such opinion. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox—Would you permit them to vote? Mr. Giddings—I would whenever negroes excel the Democratic party in intellect and moral virtue. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. Cox—My colleague does not come up to his doctrine, is he, or not, in favor of African equality and negro suffrage in Ohio? Mr. Giddings—I would put them and the Democrats on the same footing. [Laughter.] But I will not interfere in the quarrel between them.

Mr. Cox—The difference between my age and that of my friend, if I may so call him, will not allow me to put him to the torture, because he cannot be elected Governor of Ohio. In rising, all I wished to do was to put the Democratic party right, and it is right. The gentleman can come on with his forces, and we will meet him.

Mr. Stanton wanted to ask Mr. Cox a question.

Mr. Houston objected. The House had had enough of this.

There was much confusion during these proceedings. Everybody was evidently interested in the dialogue.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

recourse fund, leaving the matter to the discretion of the President, as in previous cases.

Mr. Iverson thought Spain could be wearied with the question of Cuba by repealing such parts of our laws as restrain the action of our citizens towards foreign powers, a free determination of the caucus was, with few exceptions, to favor the recommendation of the President, although the precise mode in which it should be consummated was not so clearly indicated, but the probability is that the Senate will pass Mr. Sidel's bill.

Orders have been issued from the War Department similar to those which were sent to Kansas pending former troubles, namely, to use the four or five companies of troops now there as a posse comitatus to enforce the laws during the present disturbances in that Territory.

EXTENSIVE SPORT.—The young people of Bangor have recently been engaged in very extensive sport, as we judge from the glowing description in the Times. Speaking of the ladies courting down hill, it says they bounded "ten feet over the inequality of the ground, and experienced the sensation of riding through the air on a broom-stick," as the Salem witches were reputed to do.

THE AUBURN SHOWERING CASE.—The State Prison Inspectors have made a report, in which they exonerate the officers of the Auburn Prison from all blame in administering to Samuel Moore, a convict in that prison so severe a shower bath, for insubordination, on the 21st of December, as to have passed a resolution, that they will, however, prohibiting the shower bath, in future—thus substantially condemning the resort to it in the case under consideration.

LITERARY CENSORSHIP.—The Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Association of Philadelphia, have excluded the Westminster Review from the library because it is not sufficiently orthodox in religious matters.

GETTING WELL AGAIN.—Mr. Sherrard Clemens, of the Virginia gentleman, who paid rather dearly for the luxury of fighting a duel, by being shot in the leg, and lying afterwards for months in imminent danger of death, is at last nearly recovered. It is thought he will be able to leave his room in a few weeks.

A PROPHECY.—The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was once a cabinet maker. He never will be again, though he may dream that he will.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—The following exhibit show the recovery of money in the dead letters received at the General Post Office during the year just closed:

Quarter ending March 31.	Letters.	Money.
Quarter ending June 30.	2,472	\$13,467 15
Quarter ending September 30.	2,448	\$12,488 83
Quarter ending December 31	2,729	\$12,021 72
Quarter ending March 31	2,741	\$12,035 30
Total.		\$50,014 12

Under the prompt and efficient action of this branch, about nine-tenths of the amount have been safely restored to its rightful owners.

MISTAKING A BLACK REPUBLICAN FOR A RED REPUBLICAN.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Traveler gives an amusing account of the arrest of Mr. William Lee of Boston. He was walking in the gardens of the Tuilleries, when he was seized by two secret policemen and taken before the Commissary of Police. The correspondent writes:

"Mr. Lee explained to the Commissary who he was, and showed him his passport (which he fortunately had in his pocket). The scene instantly changed. The Commissary of Police asked him ten thousand questions for the inconvenience to which he had been subjected, and hoped he would forgive the stupidity of the policemen. The Commissary soundly rebuked the officers. He told Mr. Lee they were charged to arrest an Italian, a Red Republican, who was supposed to be lurking in Paris with the intent to assassinate Louis Napoleon, and I am sure," added the Commissary with a smile, "that you are no Red Republican." "No," said Mr. Lee, "I am a Black Republican." "Pardon me?" exclaimed the Commissary, turning to the policemen who looked as though they could creep into any hole "C'est un negre des Etats Unis?—He is a negro from the United States?"

THE SALT QUESTION DEBATED.—The packers of pork and beef at Chicago, Illinois, have decided that Syracuse salt answers their purpose better than imported salt. This decision agrees with the result of some experiment made by order of the general movement, some years ago.

The records of the weather at Montreal show that the four days from January 9th to 12th, together form the coldest period for 29 years. On the 11th, the mercury marked 33 degrees below zero. At St. Martin's, near Montreal, on the 10th, the spirit thermometer marked 43.6 below zero.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.—The Hon. Willard Saulsbury, of Sussex, has this day been elected United States Senator for the State of Delaware, by the Legislature at Dover.

Lord Macaulay has announced that he will confine himself in future to his closet as a historian, and take no further part in public life.

CUBA.—A rumor was recently circulated, of a threatened revolution in Cuba. By the arrival at New York of the schooner "Julia M. Hallack," we learn that it was utterly unfounded. The Times of that city furnishes the following explanation:

"She has brought back thirty-two Americans, who had been induced to go to Cuba as laborers upon the Railroad from San Jago de Cuba to Trinidad, which is in the hands of an American Company, which has its head quarters in this city. It was their presence in Cuba that alarmed the susceptible gentlemen whose report was sent by telegraph from New Orleans to our City press. They found that they had been deceived by the agent of the company, and on representing the affair to the Cuban Government, were promptly sent back to New York under its charge but at the expense of the Company."

MORE HORSES FOR THE BRITISH TURF.—Robert Harlan, a colored man, an excellent judge of horses, and a first rate trainer, has purchased two of the best going horses in Kentucky, at high prices, and will send them to England in the spring, to contend for the honors of the turf. The names of the horses are "Dee Chiles" and "Cincinnati."

The London Times, taking for its text Mr. Buchanan's letter to the meeting in celebration of the capture of Fort Duquesne, comments on the deepening tone in which the President speaks of the future of the Republic, and brings into contrast the language of public men on the future prospect of the old Union, with the tone of American society indicates that those of the New World are increasing.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—SWEDEN AHEAD.—According to a statement in the Stockholm Affidavit the authorities of the old University town of Upsal having granted estate franchises to 50 women owning real estate, and to 31 doing business on their own account. The representative that their votes assist in electing will sit in the House of Burgesses, or Merchants.

WHITE MAN SOLD.—Charles Yates, who for years past has been an exceedingly dissolute character in this city, was sold on Saturday, in front of the court house, under the vagrant act. One dollar was all that was paid for this unfortunate specimen of the Caucasian race.—Louisville Courier, 15th ult.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.—The Jaeger brought Havana dates to the 8th inst. The slave trade is carried on with great activity in Cuba. Two thousand negroes are reported as recently landed. An extensive system of smuggling lard in packages represented as containing potatoes, has been discovered. An order will soon be issued requiring cargoes to be certified by the Spanish Consuls.

RAILROAD APPOINTMENT.—The Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, have made the following appointments for the current year: J. N. McCallough, of Wellsville, President and Superintendent; C. E. Gorman, Assistant Superintendent; E. Rockwell, Secretary; W. W. Chandler, General Freight Agent; E. R. Myers, General Ticket Agent; J. Hovey, Master Mechanic; W. S. C. O. Attorney; R. Y. Smith, Pay Master.

REPEALED.—The Florida Legislature has repealed the law providing for the incarceration of free negro sailors while their vessels are in port.

## Receipts for the Bugle from Jan. 7 to Jan. 19.

Joseph Shinn, Patmos	\$1 00	pay to 711
Paul Barber, Adrian	1 00	1 714
Wm. D. Piers, South Charleston	5 00	1 798
Jonathan Morris, Smithfield	1 50	1 741
Joseph S. Boynton, Pulaski	1 50	1 745
John S. Mason, New Lyme	3 24	1 398
M. L. Strickland	2 00	1 585
H. H. Baldwin	1 50	1 743
H. A. Reeve	1 50	1 728
John R. Reeve, Rome	2 00	1 755
Enoch Clark, Cochranton	5 00	1 792
L. Phelps, Cherry Valley	1 00	1 725
Tyre T. Puckett, Cerro Gordo	1 00	1 695

THE BUGLE can be obtained, every Friday, of Isaac Treacott, at Steer's Book Store on Main street, Salem, Ohio.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

## WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

LEAVE	GOING WEST.	EXPRESS.	MAIL.
Pittsburg,	5:10 a.m.	12:30 a.m.	6:45 a.m.
Columbiana,	5:10	6:35	9:25
Salem,	5:35	7:30	9:53
Alliance,	6:22	8:30	10:24
Crestline,	11:20		2:35 p.m.
ARRIVE AT			
Chicago,	11:50 a.m.		4:00 a.m.

## GOING EAST.

LEAVE	Chicago,	5:30 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
Crestline,	5:30 p.m.		8:00 a.m.	
Alliance,	9:55	1:41 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	
Salem,	10:25	2:21 a.m.	1:22	
Columbiana,	10:49	2:45	1:47	
ARRIVE AT				
Pittsburg,	1:25 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	4:25	

In Press, and will be Published January 15th.

## THE ROVING EDITOR.

Talks with Slaves in the Southern States. By JAMES REDPATH, of Kansas. One neat Vol. 12mo. Illustrated. Price \$1.00.

THIS BOOK is a narrative of three journeys abroad, between Washington and New Orleans; contains lengthy reports of confidential conversations with the Slaves in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana; lively descriptions of social Southern and Plantation life; a graphic sketch of adventure in Missouri; and the most searching and thorough and reliable investigation of American Slavery ever published in our country. The author has a full and fearless account of SLAVE SUFFERING—a thing never hitherto attempted in America. Let every one who would know what Southern Slavery is

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